

The regrets at his disappearance are all the more keen because his assiduity in work and his great energy had accustomed us to believe that he would still continue for a long time amongst us, and the people of Canada regarded him as a deliverer.

Great in life, greater in death; such Laurier appears to us already, when he has scarcely entered impartial history.

The spontaneity with which people from all parts of the country came to attend his funeral, the abundance and wealth of the floral tributes which were sent, the emotion and dejection apparent on the faces of the crowds whom we have seen gathering about his coffin, and conducting him to his last resting place, pressing from every quarter to bid him a last farewell, all these things are unexceptionable evidences of the judgment which history will pass upon him.

Now, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is gone; we shall see him no more and we shall hear him no more; but he leaves to the present generation and to those which shall follow an open book, to which his successors will resort for the wisest counsels, because his whole private life has been irreproachable and constantly dignified by the sovereign majesty of his person, as his public life has been stamped with the purest patriotism, enhanced by the largeness of his genius, the greatness of his soul, and an ability perfected by labour. His speeches are historical monuments.

Alas, it only remains to us to bow respectfully before this tomb which contains the remains of a man of such high intelligence and such magnanimity; to bow also before the great sorrow of her who has been the worthy consort of a man whom the people of Canada and particularly of the province of Quebec have venerated, whom they lament to-day, and will mourn for many years to come.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General's Speech at the opening of the Session:

Hon. W. H. BENNETT rose to move that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament. He said:

Honourable gentlemen, in rising to move for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General in reply to his Speech from

the Throne, I would ask your indulgence while I make a few remarks in reference to the Speech that has been placed in His Excellency's hands. I can hardly, I assume, crave your indulgence on the ground that I am a newcomer in matters political, in view of the fact that, I think, twenty-five years have elapsed since I first had the honour of moving the Address in the House of Commons. Be that as it may, I know that consideration is always given to new members in this House, and I would ask for that consideration on the present occasion.

The Address very properly contains reference to the war which, we are so glad, has just closed. Never before has there been in the history of Canada, and I hope and trust, never again will there be, such a reign of horror as we have experienced in this country by reason of the war. We can recall the tremor, if I may so describe it, that passed through Canada four years ago when the war began and when from the Atlantic to the Pacific loyal hearts showed their readiness and willingness to do their part on behalf of the Empire. True, at the first, perhaps the number of men offering themselves for service was not as great as it afterwards became; but it must be remembered that, fortunately there were in Canada at that time a large number of Old Country men, English, Irish, and Scotch, many of whom, having been brought up in the Old Country, had more martial ardour perhaps than the native sons of Canada. We recall the splendid showing when there was formed that gallant regiment known as the Princess Pats, and it is melancholy to think that of the 1,000 brave men who mustered under its colours there could be gathered on a recent occasion in London, only fifty survivors.

The war went on apace. Further contingents were required of Canada, and the sons of Canada were fired with enthusiasm. In the cities, in the towns, and in hamlets, we saw that manifest itself. I recall one summer afternoon when in my own town I saw gathered together some sixty young men, none of whom had ever been in the militia or had followed military pursuits, and I remember looking down the line that day and seeing the bright faces of those lads who were going overseas lads only in their teens and many of whom would never return. Those boys became men of tried mettle, and they were to be found in the front ranks of the whirlwind charges that were made face to face with the best Ger-